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REPORT OF THE

SECOND FAO PLANT PROTECTION MEETING FOR THE NEAR EAST

Held at Jubeiheh, Jordan
5-10 November 1962

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Meeting Report
No. PL/1962/16

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Rome, Italy December 1962

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INTRODUCTION

The Second FAO Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East was held at Jubeiheh, Jordan, from 5 to 10 November 1962, through the courtesy of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Meeting was attended by delegates of five member governments.

At the opening session, His Excellency Hazem Nuseibeh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the delegates on behalf of his Government, and wished them every success in their deliberations with regard to problems of plant protection. Agricultural pests and diseases had, over the ages, robbed the farmer of a substantial part of his return and thwarted his efforts to produce sufficient food and to provide for a decent living. The Meeting symbolised the ever-increasing importance which is attached to scientific methods of pest control, and was directly related to one of the major problems of the day, i.e. to increase food production for the growing populations of the world. The Meeting also represented the spirit of cooperation and community consciousness among the governments of the Region. Jordan, on its part, was incessantly striving to strengthen its national plant protection services and had entered into an agreement with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for close and effective cooperation in this field. His Excellency paid a tribute to FAO for its efforts in bringing together the countries of the Near East Region in the constructive and beneficial activities of plant protection.

On behalf of the Director-General of FAO, Mr. Knut-Howard Winter, Acting FAO Country Representative in Jordan, welcomed the participants. He referred to the importance which FAO, among its many activities accorded to plant protection. Losses, sustained through agricultural pests, diseases and weeds, constituted wastes which no country could afford but which could be substantially reduced by effective national and international effort. Simultaneously with the protection of crops in the field and of crop produce in storage, it was also necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of dangerous pests and diseases into new areas, through increasing international traffic and trade in agricultural commodities. In all such efforts, close cooperation among the countries of the Near East Region, as also inter-regional cooperation could play a most useful role. During 1962, FAO had increased its support of plant protection in the Near East by providing three experts, one on a regional basis, and two others to countries of the Region. In conclusion, Mr. Winter thanked the Government of Jordan for inviting the Meeting to be held at Jubeiheh, and for the excellent arrangements made and facilities provided.

Officers of the Meeting

Dr. K. Lubani, Head of the Delegation of Jordan, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Meeting and the delegates of the other governments served alternatively as Vice-Chairmen. Dr. K. B. Lal of FAO served as Technical Secretary.

A Drafting Committee was designated, consisting of Dr. Husein Mosa (Jordan), Dr. A. Jalloul (Lebanon), and Dr. K. B. Lal (FAO).

PARTICIPATION IN THE MEETING

Delegates

France

Dr. Claude BENASSY
Entomologiste
Chargé de Recherches à l'Institut National
de la Recherche Agronomique
Station de Zoologie Agricole
Antibes (A-M)

Jordan

Dr. K. LUBANI
Technical Deputy Under-Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman

Dr. Husein MOSA
Acting Head of Plant Protection and Locust Control
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman

Mr. Walid ABU-CHARBIEH
Plant Pathologist
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman

Mr. Adnan ARAFAT
Plant Entomologist
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman

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Ministry of Agriculture
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Lebanon

Dr. A. JALLOUL
Entomologist
Chief, Entomology and Plant Quarantine Services
Ministry of Agriculture
Beirut

Libya

Mr. Hamed EL-JAWHARI
Director of Agricultural Production and Marketing
Ministry of Agriculture
Tripoli

Saudi Arabia

Mr. Ezzat EL-ALI
Director General of Technical Office
Ministry of Agriculture
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Mr. Ibrahim MADINI
Assistant, Locust Control Department
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FAO Staff

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I. CURRENT SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENTS IN PLANT PROTECTION

1. Jordan

Plant Protection Officers and their assistants, appointed a few years ago, have continued to function in each of the five districts of the Kingdom. They are provided with application equipment and transport facilities and advise farmers and extension agents on appropriate measures of controlling agricultural pests and diseases.

In 1961 an Agreement was concluded between the Government of Jordan and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the establishment of a plant protection institute. Two German specialists are working in Jordan in an advisory capacity to help establish and operate this institute. Laboratory equipment, spraying, dusting and seed-treating machines and transport vehicles have been provided by Germany and fumigation equipment, to be installed at plant quarantine stations, is expected to arrive from the same source.

The institute is headed by a Jordanian entomologist with a post-graduate training and five other workers are university graduates. In the field, twenty plant protection agents, equipped with transport and other necessary equipment, work in the different parts of the country. These agents aim to assist farmers in adopting required measures of plant protection and maintain contact with the plant protection officers in the districts.

The functions of the plant protection institute are to:

a) expand general contrd methods against plant diseases and insect pests, specially the desert locust,

b) conduct investigations and surveys on insects and diseases of agricultural importance,

c) supervise and advise on the control of plant pests and diseases,

d) disseminate to farmers, through the Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, technical information concerning methods of plant protection, operation of application equipment and use of pesticides and other materials,

e) identify insects and diseases injurious to crops and establish collections, and,

f) train staff in plant protection techniques and laboratory work.

2. Lebanon

Since the First FAO Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East in September 1961, several developments have taken place.

Outbreaks of the blue mould of tobacco, Peronospora tabacina, occurred in many areas for the first time. Inspectors were authorized by law to destroy infected plants in tobacco nurseries. In the Bekaa Valley, major crops such as peach, potato, sugar beet and broad beans were affected by virus diseases, which might spread further if Myzus persicae, Aphis fabae or other suitable insect vectors are present. Growers were strongly advised to control all kinds of aphids on their crops and fruit trees.

In orchards in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, use has been made of Parathion rather excessive to control red scale, Aonidiella aurantii, on citrus. It has been widely publicized that such excessive use may not only result in the insect acquiring resistance against the insecticide but may also lead to the elimination of useful parasites and to the appearance of new insect pests, such as Saissetia oleae.

Training in the recognition of pests and diseases, their symptoms and life history, etc., has been organized for the field workers of the Extension Service. Information about the first appearance of pests and diseases, spraying calendar and schedule and other matters has been disseminated through radio, newspapers and personal contacts. For this purpose, plant protection warning centers have been established.

Research projects newly initiated include investigations on two insect pests of almond, Eurytoma amygdali and Oligotrophus bergenstammi, studies on different pests of vegetables, and testing of pesticides for various uses.

Large-scale control campaigns have been undertaken against the Sunn pest (Eurygaster austriaca), by aerial and ground spraying with DDT and Dipterex, and against the olive fly (Dacus oleae), by cover and bait spraying with Rogor and other chemicals.

As regards plant quarantine, the import of citrus seedlings has been prohibited for the past two years as a precaution against virus diseases.

3. Libya

The three provincial plant protection divisions in Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan, established in 1957, 1959 and 1960 respectively, are responsible for crop pest and disease control in their areas. The Federal Administration for Plant Protection, established in 1961 in the Ministry of Agriculture, is directly concerned with locust control and

plant quarantine. It also plays an advisory and coordinating role in regard to the work of the three provincial divisions. The provinces of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica possess laboratory facilities and equipment for research in entomology and plant pathology. Investigations on crop pests and diseases are in progress in Tripolitania. A vacuum fumigation chamber has been installed at the seaport of Tripoli.

The country is subject to desert locust plagues, and breeding has occurred in some years. Other pests of major importance are spotted alfalfa aphid (Therioaphis maculata), beet armyworm (Spodoptera exigua), dura stalk borer (Sesamia cretica), olive fly (Dacus oleae), codling moth (Carpocapsa pomonella), fig wax scale (Ceroplastes rusci), Mediterranean fruit fly (Ceratitis capitata), cabbage aphid (Brevicoryne brassicae), the Coccinellid (Epilachna chrysomelina), the cotton leafworm (Prodenia litura, attacking alfalfa, and the cricket (Brachytrypes megacephalus). Among diseases, pod rot of peanut, early blight of potato and tomato and powdery mildews on grape vines and cucurbits are of importance. Citrus is attacked by virus diseases. Japanese beetle and golden nematode are known to occur.

4. Saudi Arabia

Since the First FAO Plant Protection Meeting in 1961, the Plant Protection Department has been reorganized and is now composed of five sections, dealing with (i) pest control, (ii) insect collection and identification, (iii) procurement and testing of insecticides, (iv) procurement and maintenance of application equipment, and (v) administration.

An expanded plant quarantine project, which provides for the establishment of two sections to deal with foreign and domestic quarantines, is awaiting the Government's approval. One of the present problems is connected with refusal of entry to infested or infected consignments arriving in Saudi Arabia. The exporting countries are advised to inspect and suitably treat the products before despatch, and also to institute a system of field inspections of the growing crops. Such an arrangement should reduce quarantine procedures at ports of entry and encourage growers to adopt the required measures of pest and disease control. It would also incidentally assist the importing countries which did not possess plant quarantine services.

Due to the inadequacy of facilities, extensive research in plant protection has not been possible. However, some experiments on the use of systemic insecticides have been initiated and a general survey of insects in the country, associated with crops, has been under organization. Meanwhile, pest control work is being undertaken to meet immediate requirements. In 1961 a control campaign against black scale of citrus trees in Tayif and Turba was started and is to be continued for some years to prevent its spread to other areas. In Jizan, cotton, planted over large areas and dependent mostly on rainfall, was severely attacked

by termites from neighbouring tamarisk trees. Control efforts were hampered by the lack of irrigation water through which dieldrin could be applied. The insecticide was, therefore, sprayed wherever water was available, after hoeing the soil. In other areas, a mixture of peanut sift and BHC was applied around the roots of the cotton plants. A preventive measure followed was to dig trenches between cotton and tamarisk plantations and to spray them with insecticides. Commencing with the next planting season, it is planned to spray the infested areas with dieldrin or chlorodane (wettable powder). It is hoped to report the results of these efforts to the next Meeting. Meanwhile, countries faced with a similar termite problem, are invited to exchange information.

The occurrence of the Mediterranean fruit fly on citrus and other fruit trees is still limited. Lindane and diptrex are the insecticides used against this pest. Although virus diseases of citrus have not been surveyed, some cases of gaborosis on the stems of orange trees have been observed.

II. REGIONAL REPORTING SERVICE ON PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The Meeting agreed that periodical circulation of information on the agricultural pest and disease situation in the countries of the Near East would be of great interest and benefit, and strongly supported the move to operate a reporting service from the FAO Near East Regional Office at Cairo. It recognised that such a service would have to depend on technical reports supplied by plant protection departments of the countries of the Region which, it earnestly hoped, would readily assume the obligation involved, in the common interest of all concerned. The Meeting pointed out that the frequency of circulating information would depend on the frequency of the reports received from the national plant protection departments to the FAO Regional Office, and expressed the view that every country should supply the information every month or at least every two months. National plant protection services submitting monthly reports to their own governments could send copies to the FAO Office in Cairo after deleting matters of no interest. The Meeting was informed of the Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region, which operated a quarterly service for providing information on the agricultural pests and diseases in that region.

III. EFFICIENT AND SAFE USE OF PESTICIDES

The Meeting noted that the control of agricultural pests, diseases and weeds in practically all countries of the Near East was commonly practised and achieved through the use of chemical pesticides. Such a situation created problems of the quality control of pesticides and of their application, phytotoxicity, toxic residues on treated crops and crop produce, safe tolerance limits of such residues, possible hazards to users and operators, and insect resistance. The need was felt for a regional pesticides laboratory, which could analyse samples of pesticides and carry out some urgently needed investigations for the different countries of the Region. Inferior pesticidal formulations could cause the complete failure of pest or disease control operations. National measures for regulating the sale, distribution, storage, handling and use of pesticides are necessary. Tolerance limits of residues of commonly used pesticides should be known for the safe consumption of edible plant products.

Incorrect or careless use of pesticides had led to accidents and injury to crops. Satisfactory precautions in the use of pesticides must be determined and popularised. Appropriate training in the proper and safe use of pesticides must be periodically organised for extension agents, supervisors and operators as a routine of plant protection practice.

The excessive, indiscriminate or uncontrolled use of insecticides had enabled certain pest insects to acquire resistance.

The Meeting also noted the effect of insecticidal treatments on beneficial organisms, natural enemies of some insect pests, and suggested that, wherever possible, efforts should be made to integrate chemical with biological control. All these problems, the Meeting felt, required attention and should be investigated by countries in the Region which possess adequate facilities.

IV. SPECIAL DISEASE AND PEST PROBLEMS

1. Virus Diseases of Citrus

Psorosis and xyloporosis diseases of citrus are well established in the United Arab Republic, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and possibly some other areas in the Near East Region, though no extensive surveys have been conducted, except in the U.A.R. Investigations on those diseases have not been undertaken, but in Jordan efforts have been made to eliminate the use of virus-susceptible stocks, such as sweet lime.

No definite information was available on the tristeza disease but its known efficient insect vector, Toxoptera citricidus, had not been reported from Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia and any other parts of the Region. It was, however, noted that the disease was usually carried in nursery stocks and did not spread to any significant extent in the field. The Meeting was informed of the proposal of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) to survey some areas in the Near East to determine the distribution of the disease. In Lebanon, EPPO has provided training to specialists for recognising the disease and conducting surveys. In other countries surveys might be undertaken by experts appointed by EPPO. The Meeting appreciated that such surveys would be of benefit to the Near East and suggested that the governments concerned provide the required cooperation. In this connection it was pointed out that as the control of virus diseases in general would largely be preventive, information on the distribution of the tristeza disease and factors affecting its spread should be of value in devising quarantine and control measures.

2. Spider Mites of Fruits and Vegetables

In Lebanon red mites were very destructive to apple trees, but in Jordan citrus and egg-plant were more heavily attacked than apple. Libya had hardly any apple plantation but the mites caused severe damage to citrus and vegetables (potato and tomato). Certain control was achieved in Jordan by spraying the plants with some acaricides, but in Lebanon repeated and frequent dusting with chemicals had resulted in a quick build-up of resistance in the pest. The Meeting concluded that the control of red mites continued to be a problem of high regional importance and hoped that the governments concerned would intensify research.

3. Mediterranean Fruit Fly

Research on the Mediterranean fruit fly had been in progress in Jordan since 1960, where it severely attacked citrus from September to May and peach, apricot, plum and some times apple also and fig from May onwards. The number of generations was four in some areas of the

country and three in others. Chemical control was being attempted; for this a knowledge of the time of the appearance of the fly was very important. In Lebanon the fly was present all the year round. Malathion and Rogor had been used as bait-sprays with good results. Field investigations were under way to determine the most suitable times for such sprays. The Meeting, as a control measure, considered the possibility of sterilisation of the male flies through irradiation as used successfully against the oriental fruit fly in Hawaii, Costa Rica and Egypt, but was doubtful of the feasibility of the method in the countries of the Near East. The Meeting was informed that a symposium on the use of radiation in pest control was being jointly organised by FAO and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Greece early in 1963. Member Governments would be invited to send participants.

4. Water Hyacinth

Sudan and the United Arab Republic were at present the only two countries of the Near East Region, whose waters were infested with the weed. The problem was much more serious in Sudan than in the U.A.R. The weed hampered irrigation, navigational transport, fish culture and fish catching and the preservation of desired bird life. It also provided ideal breeding grounds along shallow shore lines for malaria mosquitoes and other insects injurious to human health. The mechanical removal of the weed was almost impracticable in areas where infestations were extensive. Chemical control, notably with 2,4-D, had been attempted in some parts of the world, though difficult application problems were involved. However, the weed made good manure in compost pits.

The Meeting noted that water hyacinth was a beautiful flowering plant, and was liable to be carried from one place to another for ornamental purposes by people unaware of its dangerous potentialities. The weed also grew and multiplied rapidly. It was of utmost importance, therefore, that the countries of the Near East Region where the weed had not been introduced should be extremely alert to prevent chance introductions. National plant quarantine regulations must prohibit the importation of water hyacinth plants for any purpose whatsoever, except possibly for purely scientific purposes under effective safeguards. Wide publicity should be given to the dangers arising from the introduction of water hyacinth into any new area.

V. PLANT QUARANTINE

The Near East comprises a vast region, with widely varying ecological conditions, agricultural systems and international trade arrangements. A number of dangerous agricultural pests and diseases exist which are not known to occur in the Region but which could be introduced through importation of plants and plant products. Other pests and diseases are found in parts of the Region, and could spread further. Most of the countries were trying to develop their agriculture and international trade in agricultural commodities, and were naturally anxious to safeguard the one and foster the other. Cotton, millets, ground nut, fruits and vegetables which are important export/import commodities in the Region, were precisely those commodities which could carry dangerous pests and diseases.

The Meeting, therefore, urged that governments establish appropriate plant quarantine legislation and to provide adequate staff and facilities to effectively enforce regulations, which must be based on sound scientific grounds. Import rules and restrictions, related to grading, quality control and other requirements of marketing, should not be taken into consideration in establishing the requirements of plant quarantine. However, the Meeting recognised that an importing country had every right to demand phytosanitary certificates from the exporting country based on inspection and treatments, if necessary, sometimes mutually agreed, prior to export. The Meeting also noted that there was a growing tendency to demand phytosanitary certificates, based on inspections during the period of growth - a stipulation to which no objection could be taken. Such a stipulation also made it necessary that national plant protection services should be well equipped.

The Meeting expressed its firm belief that national plant quarantine measures cannot be suitably designed and effectively operated unless they are supported by the full cooperation of the countries concerned. The formulation of measures would require an accurate and full knowledge of the agricultural pests and diseases which are present in the Region, which are restrictively distributed and which are not known to occur but are liable to be introduced from foreign sources. Lists of such pests and diseases should be prepared and kept up-to-date. With a view to providing a mechanism for international cooperation within the Near East, the Meeting considered the formulation of a regional plant protection agreement for the purpose. While it was convinced of the desirability of such an agreement, it was doubtful how soon such an undertaking could be achieved under existing conditions. It felt that the establishment of a formal inter-governmental agreement involved many considerations, which should be given further study so as to effect the maximum understanding among the governments. Meanwhile, the Meeting was of the view that efforts to improve and strengthen intra-regional cooperation should be continued through the regional plant protection meetings organised by FAO, and through the activities of the FAO Regional Plant Protection Specialist for the Near East stationed at Cairo.

VI. PROPOSAL FOR A REGIONAL PLANT PROTECTION RESEARCH INSTITUTE PROJECT

The Meeting considered it highly desirable to proceed negotiation for the establishment of a Plant Protection Research Institute Project for the Near East, with financial assistance from the UN Special Fund for Economic Development. It agreed that such a project would be most beneficial to the agricultural development of the Near East and that it should be operated on a regional rather than on a national basis. However, since many problems of agricultural pests, diseases and weeds, though common to large parts of the Near East Region, would have to be primarily studied in different and specific areas, the Institute could most efficiently function if it were composed of several units each dealing with special aspects of plant protection. The Meeting, therefore, suggested that the Institute be established on the basis of the following subjects, the units to be located in the countries indicated.

1.	General entomology, including non-insect, animal pests	
2.	General plant pathology, excluding viruses	
3.	Virus diseases of economic plants	U.A.R.
4.	Biological and integrated control	Lebanon
5.	Plant-parasitic nematodes	Jordan
6.	Weed control	Sudan
7.	Pesticides and Equipment	
8.	Plant quarantine	Libya

The Meeting also stressed the importance of including advanced training programs in the work of the institutes in their respective specialised fields. It recognised that the determination of the location of the institutes in the different countries would have to take into consideration the existing facilities and to depend on the willingness of the respective governments to assume the required obligations. The Meeting requested FAO to contact the governments of the Region in this regard and to take all other steps required for the establishment of the institutes. The Meeting further expressed its opinion that, while in their operational functions the institutes would be regional in character and scope and technically inter-dependent, the establishment of the one need not necessarily depend on that of the others. In other words, the institutes may be established separately in different countries but, once established, they must function on a coordinated program.

VII. ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL BODY FOR PLANT PROTECTION

The First FAO Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East had recommended that the Director-General of FAO establish a Plant Protection Committee for the Near East to perform specified functions and that all the governments in the Region should be invited to participate in the Committee. This recommendation was endorsed by the 11th Session of the FAO Conference. The present Meeting was informed that, though the intention of the recommendation was quite clear, implementation had given rise to legal difficulties.

The FAO Constitution, in Article VI, specifies that a Committee may be established by the Conference, the Council, or the Director-General, on the authority of the Conference or Council, to study and report on matters pertaining to the purpose of the Organization and consisting either of selected Member Governments and Associate Members, or of individuals appointed in their personal capacity. The Meeting felt that plant protection is a matter of concern to all countries in the Region and that the objectives of the proposed regional body could be achieved unless all the governments in the Near East actively participated. The Meeting therefore proposed that the recommendation of the First Meeting be modified, and recommended that the envisaged regional body be known as the Near East Plant Protection Commission (not Committee), to perform the functions indicated by the First Meeting. In accordance with the provisions of the FAO Constitution, a regional commission is open to all Member Governments and Associate Members whose territories are situated wholly or in part in the region.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meeting

1. Reaffirming the need for establishing a regional body in the Near East to promote and coordinate national activities in the field of plant protection;

Considering the recommendation of the 11th Session of the FAO Conference in this regard, and

Taking into account the provisions of Article VI of the FAO Constitution

Recommended that the Director-General of FAO establish a Near East Plant Protection Commission, membership to be open to all governments that are responsible for the international relationship of the territories in the Near East Region, and that the proposed Commission should perform the functions indicated in the Report of the First FAO Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East held in 1961/1.

2. Recognizing that hazards from pesticides could be caused by their improper handling and use or by inferior formulations selling on the market, and

Realizing the need for governmental control of the quality and contents of formulations of pesticides on the market;

Recommended that all the governments in the Near East establish an efficient pesticide registration and inspection system which should be supported by adequate facilities and technical staff, and that FAO provide assistance and guidance on this matter.

3. Realizing that the plant quarantine services in some countries in the Near East have not yet been adequately organised, and

In view of the difficulty involved in the detection of certain groups of diseases, such as virus and seed-borne diseases;

/1. Report of the First Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East. PL/1961/12. FAO, Rome, 1961.

Recommended that in the importation of agricultural commodities of major importance, the importing countries should request the exporting countries to inspect and treat the consignments destined for exportation, including, wherever justified, field inspection of growing plants and to issue phytosanitary certificates to accompany the consignments.

4. Considering that there are many problems concerning plant protection which are of common interest to a number of countries and which should be investigated on a regional basis, and

Recognizing that several countries in the region are not yet in a position to carry out research on some specialized subjects essential to the effective protection of plant resources;

Recommended that FAO prepare a regional project aiming at the establishment of plant protection research and training institutes in appropriate countries, to undertake research and training on specialized subjects of regional importance in accordance with the details suggested by the Meeting and submit the project to the governments concerned with a view to obtaining their approval; and

Recommended further that this proposed project be submitted by FAO, on behalf of the governments which have given their approval, to the United Nations Special Fund for financial assistance.

5. Having reviewed the current situation of plant pests and diseases in the region, and

Considering the need for the establishment of a regional reporting service for speedily collecting and disseminating information on outbreaks and the spread of dangerous pests and disease-causing organisms;

Recommended that the FAO Regional Office in Cairo strive to organize a reporting service, and that all governments in the region transmit the required information to that office at monthly or bimonthly intervals.

6. Reaffirming the urgent need for more trained persons in the field of plant protection, and

Considering the fact that training facilities in the region are still inadequate;

Recommended that in allocating fellowships and scholarships granted by UN agencies and bilateral aid programs, governments in the region give high priority to plant protection sciences, and that FAO provide assistance in the organization of regional and national training courses.

7. Recognizing the value of periodical discussions of the various problems of plant protection among the countries of the Near East, and

Noting that such discussions would also be necessary to consider the progress of the implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting

Recommended that the Director-General of FAO convene the next Plant Protection Meeting for the Near East early in 1964 at a place to be determined by him.